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From Chambers' Journal.

Why Does the Clock Keep Time?

(Concluded from page 95.)

The reader will now, of course, see that what is true of the motion of free bodies, must also be true of the motion of suspended ones, since the same terrestrial attraction causes both. There is no reason why the two-pound weight in the experiment should vibrate quicker than the one-pound weight, just as there is no reason why a two-ounce bullet should fall quicker than a one-ounce bullet. Here, also, there are only the same number of terrestrial particles to act upon each separate particle of the two unequal weights. Hence it is that the vibrations of unequal weights are isochronous when hung on strings of equal lengths.

Thus far our dealings have been with what has seemed to be a very single-purposed and determined agent. We have hung a weight upon a piece of string and set it swinging, and have then seen it persisting in making the same number of beats in the same period of time, whether we have given it a long journey or a short one to perform; and also whether we have added to or taken from its mass. But now we enter upon altogether new relations with our little neophyte, and find that we have reached the limits of its patience.

Take three pieces of string of unequal lengths—one being one foot long; the second, four feet; and the third, nine feet. Hang them up by one extremity, and attach to each of the other ends a weight. Then start the three weights all off together vibrating, and observe what happens. The several bodies do not now all vibrate in the same times, as in the previous experiments. By making the lengths of the strings unequal, we have introduced elements of discord into the company. The weight on the shortest string makes three journeys, and the weight on the next longest string makes two journeys, while the other is loitering through one.

This discrepancy, again, is only what the behaviour of the vibrating masses in the previous experiments should have taught the observer to anticipate. Each of the weights in this new arrangement of the strings, has to swing in the portion of a circle, which, if completed, would have a different dimension from the circles in which the other weights swing. The one on the shortest string swings in the segment of a circle that would be two feet across; the one on the longest string swings in the segment of a circle that would be eighteen feet across. Now, if these two weights be made to vibrate in arcs that shall measure exactly the twelfth part of the entire circumference of their respective circles, then one will go backwards and forwards in a curved line only half a foot long, while the other will move in a line four feet and a half long.

But both these weights, the one going upon the short journey, and the other upon the long, will start down exactly the same inclination or declivity. The reader will see that this must be the case, if he will draw two circles on paper round a common centre, the one at the distance of one inch, and the other at the distance of nine inches. Having done this, let him cut a notch out of the paper, extending through both the circles to the centre, and including a twelfth part, or thirty degrees, of each between its converging sides. He will then observe, that the two arcs cut out by the notch are everywhere concentric with each other; therefore, their beginnings and endings are concentric or inclined in exactly the same degree to a perpendicular crossing their centres. These concentric beginnings and endings represent correctly the concentric directions in which the swinging weights commence their downward movements.

Now, since it has been shown that bodies begin to run down equal descents with equal velocities, it follows that the weight on the short string and that on the long string must commence to move down the concentric curves of their respective arcs at an equal rate. But it has also been shown that the one of these weights has a nine times longer journey to perform than the other; it is clear, therefore, that both cannot accomplish their respective distances in the same time. The weight on the shortest string in reality makes three vibrations, and the weight on the string that is next to this in length makes two vibrations, while the weight on the longest string is occupied about one; and the differences would be as 9, 4, and 1, instead of as 3, 2, 1, but that the weights moving in the longer arcs benefit most from acceleration of velocity. Although all the vibrating bodies begin to move at equal rates, they pass the central positions directly beneath their points of suspension at unequal ones. Those that have been the longest in getting down to these positions, have of necessity increased their paces the most while upon their route.

Suspended weights, then, only vibrate in equal times when hung upon equal strings; but they continue to make vibrations in equal times notwithstanding the diminution of the arcs in which they swing. This was the fact that caught the attention of Galileo; he observed that the vibrations of the lamp slowly died away as the effect of the disturbing force was destroyed bit by bit, but that, nevertheless, the last faint vibration that caught his eye, took the same apparent time for its performance as the fullest and longest one in the series.

The instrument that has been designated by the learned name of pendulum, is simply a weight of this description placed on the end of a metallic or wooden rod, and hung up in such a way that free sideways motion is permitted. This freedom of motion is generally attained by fixing the top of the rod to a piece of thin, highly elastic steel. A pendulum fitted up after this fashion, will continue in motion, if once started, for many hours. It only stops at last, because the air opposes a slight resistance to its passage, and because the suspending spring is imperfectly elastic. The effects of these two causes combined arrest the vibration at last, but not until they have long accumulated. The weight does not stand still at once, but its arc of vibration grows imperceptibly less and less, until at last there comes a time when the eye cannot tell whether the body is still moving or in absolute repose.

Now, suppose that a careful and patient observer, aware of the exact length of the suspending-rod of a vibrating pendulum, were to set himself down to count how many beats it would make in a given period, he would thenceforward be able to assign a fixed value to each beat, and would consequently have acquired an invariable standard whereby he might estimate short intervals. If he found that his instrument had made exactly 86,400 beats at the end of a mean solar day, and knew that the length of its rod was a trifle more than 39 inches, he would be aware that each beat of such a pendulum might always be taken as the measure of a second. The length of the rod of a pendulum which beats exact seconds in London is 39.13 inches.

But there are few persons who would be willing to go through the tedious operation of counting 86,400 successive vibrations. The invention of a mechanical contrivance that was able to break the monotony of such a task, would be hailed by any one who had to perform it as an invaluable boon. Even a piece of brass with sixty notches upon it, which he might slip through his finger while noting the swinging body, would enable him to keep his reckoning by sixties instead of units, and so far would afford him considerable relief. But

if the notched brass could be turned into a ring, and the pendulum be made to count the notches off for itself, round and round again continuously, registering each revolution as it was completed for future reference, the observer would attain the same result without expending any personal trouble about it. It is this magical conversion of brass and iron into almost intelligent counters of the pendulum's vibrations, that the clock-maker effects by his beautiful mechanism.

In the pendulum clock, the top of the swinging-rod is connected with a curved piece of steel, which dips its teeth-like ends on either hand into notches deeply cut in the edges of a brass wheel. The notched wheel is connected with a train of wheel-work kept moving by the descent of a heavy weight; but it can only move onward in its revolution under the influence of the weight, as the two ends of the piece of steel are alternately lifted out of the notches by the swaying of the pendulum. The other wheels and pinions of the movement are so arranged that they indicate the number of turns the wheel at the top of the pendulum completes, by means of hands traversing round a dial-plate inscribed with figures and dots.

It is found convenient in practice to make the direct descent of a weight the moving power of the wheel-work, instead of the swinging of the pendulum, for the simple reason, that the excess of its power beyond what is required to overcome the friction of the wheel-work, is then employed in giving a slight push to the pendulum; this push just neutralizes the retarding effects before named as inseparable from the presence of air and imperfect means of suspension. The train of wheel-work in a clock, therefore, serves two purposes—it records the number of beats which the pendulum makes, and it keeps that body moving when once started. As far as the activity of the pendulum is concerned, the wheel-work is a recording power, and a preserving power, but *not* an originating power. If there were no air, and no friction in the apparatus of suspension, the pendulum would continue to go as well without the wheel-work as with it. With the wheel-work it beats as permanently and steadily upon material supports and plunged in a dense atmosphere, as it would if it were hung upon nothing, and were swinging in nothing; and also performs its backward and forward business in solitude and darkness, to the same practical purpose that it would if the eyes of watchful and observant guardians were turned incessantly towards it.

Galileo published his discovery of the isochronous property of the pendulum in 1639. Richard Harris, of London, took the hint, and connected the pendulum with clock-work movement in 1641. Huyghens subsequently improved the connection, and succeeded in constructing very trustworthy time-keepers certainly before 1658.

But notwithstanding all that the knowledge and skill of Huyghens could do, his most perfect instruments were still at the mercy of atmospheric changes. It has been said, that the time of a pendulum's vibration depends upon the length of its suspending-rod. This length is measured, not down to the bottom of the weight, but to the centre of its mass. For the weight itself is necessarily a body of considerable dimensions, and in this body some particles must be nearer to, and others further from the point of suspension. Those which are nearest will, of course, in accordance with the principles already explained, have a tendency to make their vibrations in shorter periods; and those which are furthest, in longer periods. But all these particles are bound together firmly by the power of cohesion, and must move connectedly. They, therefore, come to an agreement to move at a mean rate —that is, between the two extremes. The top particles hurry on the middle ones; the bottom particles retard them in a like degree. Consequently, the whole of the weight moves as if its entire mass were concentred in the position of those middle particles; and the exact place of this central position in relation to the point of suspension, becomes the important condition which determines the time in which the instrument swings.

In pendulums of ordinary construction this relation is by no means an unvarying one—changes of temperature alter the bulk of all kinds of bodies. A metal rod runs up and down under increase and diminution of heat, as certainly as the thread of mercury in the tube of the thermometer does. A hot day, therefore, lengthens the metallic suspending-rod of a pendulum, and carries the centre of its weight to a greater distance from the point of suspension. By this means, the period of each vibration is of necessity lengthened. An increase of temperature to the extent of ten of Fahrenheit's degrees, will make a second's pendulum with a brass rod lose five vibrations in a day. All substances do not, however, suffer the same amount of expansion under like increments of heat. If the rod of the pendulum be made of varnished or black-leaded wood, an addition of ten degrees of heat will not cause it to lose more than one vibration in a day. But even this small irregularity is too vast for the purpose of precise science, and accordingly ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost to find some means of removing the source of inaccuracy, to invent some plan whereby the pendulum may be made sensitive enough to discover and correct its own varying dimensions as different temperatures are brought to bear upon its material.

The first successful attempt to accomplish this useful purpose, was made by George Graham in 1715. He replaced the solid weight at the bottom of the rod by a glass jar containing mercury. The rod he formed of steel of the usual length; and because mercury expands five times more than steel, he fixed the height of the column of mercury in the jar at only 6½ inches. In this arrangement he found that additional heat carried up the mercury in the jar, as much as it carried down the jar by the elongation of the rod. Consequently, the motion of the one perfectly compensated the motion of the other, and the effective centre of the weight always remained at the same precise distance from the top of the rod. By the application of this compensating pendulum, clocks are now constructed that do not vary to the extent of a tenth of a second in a day.

Soon after the invention of Graham's mercurial pendulum, John Harrison—the same clever mechanician who received £20,000 from government for making a chronometer that went to Jamaica in one year and returned in another with an accumulated error of only 1 minute and 54 seconds—hit upon another means of gaining the same end. He brought a steel rod down from the point of suspension, turned it up into a copper rod of less length; and from the top of this hung the weight. He fixed the lengths of the steel and copper rods, which expand unequally, in such a way that the steel carried the copper down exactly as much as the copper carried the weight up; and thus the centre of the weight was still kept at the same distance from the real point of suspension. Harrison's pendulum is generally seen in somewhat the form of a grid-iron, because many parallel bars of copper and steel are used in its construction, for the sake of rendering it firm and unyielding in all its parts.

For "The Friend."

Review of the Weather for Eleventh Month, 1852.

By referring to the record kept last year, we find that the medium temperature of the month just ended, corresponded very nearly with that of the Eleventh month then, which was noticed as the coldest for many years; the difference between the two was only three-fourths of a degree—the month just closed being that much warmer. On seventeen different mornings, the mercury was at or below the freezing point at sunrise, and at no time did it rise above 57° at 2 P. M., which is generally considered to be the warmest part of the twenty-four hours. The morning of the 21st was the coldest, the mercury then indicated a temperature of 23°. The range of the thermometer for the month was 34°, and the medium temperature 40¼°.

The commencement of the month was dull and rainy, and a large number of days are set down as either rainy or snowy—twelve in all. Snow fell on three successive days, and the amount would probably have measured 4 or 5 inches, had it not melted almost immediately after falling. Three days are noticed as dull and cloudy throughout; eight were partially clear, and seven were entirely so.

5th. Rained heavily most of the day, and continued wet and drizzling a greater part of the day following. 12th. Heavy rain in the morning with strong breeze from S. S. E.; towards noon it cleared off with high wind from N. W. 18th. Some snow fell during the night and morning, but ceased towards noon; late in the evening it re-commenced snowing, and continued during the night; and although it melted rapidly as it fell, by the morning of the 19th every object exposed was clothed in a beautiful mantle of white. Towards noon the snow ceased to fall, and by 3 P. M. scarcely any was to be seen here, though a few miles to the E. it lasted longer. 20th. Snow squall from N. W. in the morning. 23d.

Commenced snowing about noon; in the evening changed to rain,—1¼ inches of rain during the night. 25th. Commenced raining in the evening, and continued without much intermission for thirty hours, in which time about 2½ inches of water fell.

The total amount of rain for the month was 6.222 inches; for the Eleventh month last year it was 3.88 inches. For the three autumn months it was 10.35 inches. The medium temperature of the autumn was 52⅔°,—for the previous autumn it was 53°.

A.

West-town B. S., Twelfth mo. 1st, 1852.

Days of month.	Temperature. Sunrise.	2 P. M.	Mean from sunrise to 2 P. M.	Mean height of Barometer from sunrise to 2 P. M.	Direction and force of the wind.	Circumstances of the weather for Eleventh month, 1852.
1	57	55	56	29.25	N. W. to N. E. 2	Dull and rainy.
2	52	53	51½	28.97	S. E. to N. W. 3	Showery—high wind.
3	48	56	52	29.38	N. W. 4	Clear do.
4	47	57	52	29.57	S. E. to S. 1	Cloudy.
5	44	44	44	29.43	E. 1	Rain most of the day.
6	40	41	40½	29.35	E. to N. E. 1	Rain and drizzling.
7	48	54	51	29.05	N. W. 3	Rain—nearly clear.
8	31	50	40½	29.49	N. W. 2	Hard frost—clear.
9	32	43	37½	29.51	E. N. E. 1	Cloudy—a little rain.
10	32	46	39	29.61	N. W. 3	Clear and fine.
11	27	50	38	29.72	N. W. to S. W. 1	Do. some clouds.
12	49	56	52½	29.27	S. E. to N. W. 3	Rain—clear P. M.
13	32	40	36	29.40	N. W. 2	Nearly clear—cloudy.
14	32	37	34½	29.29	N. W. 3	Blustry—spits of snow.
15	34	38	36	29.29	N. W. 3	Do. cloudy.
16	30	38	34	29.35	N. W. 3	Mostly clear—some clouds.
17	30	40	35	29.44	N. W. 1	Do. do.
18	32	35	33½	29.37	N. N. E. 1	*Snow*—cloudy.
19	32	37	34½	29.50	N. E. 1	Do. partly clear.
20	28	37	32½	29.63	N. W. 2	Snow squall—cloudy.
21	23	42	32½	29.82	N. W. 1	Clear and fine.
22	25	33	29	29.74	S. E. 1	Cloudy—snow—rain 7 P. M.
23	37	42	39½	29.32	N. W. 2	Some clouds.
24	26	38	32	29.62	N. W. 1	Clear—some clouds.
25	29	42	35½	29.48	S. E. 1	Cloudy and dull—rain 8 P. M.
26	42	54	48	29.09	E. to S. E. 1	Rain—foggy with rain.
27	42	48	45	29.15	N. W. 4	Cloudy—clear and blustry.
28	30	40	35	29.78	N. W. 2	Clear and fine.
29	30	51	40½	29.76	S. S. W. 1	Do. do.
30	36	46	41	29.85	N. N. W. 2	Do. do.

From the Public Ledger.

Population of the British Empire—Emigration to Australia and the United States.

The London Times in an article on the 4th ult., on the population of Great Britain, says, for the first time within the memory of man, the population of that country is decreasing, and the social philosophers who have been legislating on the supposition that Great Britain must suffer from the excess of population, must now turn their attention to the opposite danger. There were at least sixty thousand fewer people in the British Isles on the 29th of September, than there had been on the 24th of June. It says:

"In the quarter under consideration, the births were 151,193, and the deaths 100,497, leaving a balance in favour of the population of 50,696; but in the same period there sailed from these shores at those ports where Government emigration officers are established, no fewer than 109,236 persons, so that the gain above specified becomes at once a loss of 58,540. Making allowance for those departures which escaped registration, we may very safely set the total loss at not less than 60,000 persons—a fact which implies not only that our population is decreasing, but that it is decreasing more rapidly than it has ever increased. A total of some 200,000 or 225,000 a year represented the greatest ordinary amount of gain in this particular, but the loss on the other side is now upward of 100,000 in a single quarter, and that quarter, we may be pretty sure, will be left considerably behind by the quarter next to come. We shall probably be within the mark in saying that our population will, for a certain period, diminish in the same ratio as it has heretofore increased, and that, instead of 200,000 a year being *added*, the same amount will be *subtracted*.

"The great question is, how long this drain will be continued? We can only say, that there appears, as yet, no sign whatever of cessation or abatement. There is no doubt but that more people left the country in October than left it in September, and as little that more are departing in this present month than departed in October. Only the other day we published a notification that the Government Emigration Commissioners, having fixed on Southampton as a depot, had stipulated for the construction of a species of barracoon at each terminus of the South-western Railway, capable of containing 2000 emigrants, who were to be cleared off with extraordinary facility and quickness, and replaced by fresh claimants for a passage. The opening of the new year, according to the announcement, was expected to communicate a strong additional impulse to the traffic, and, as Australia will at least take all we can send, it is hard to fix any limit to the displacement. The effects, indeed, are already felt in almost every branch of everyday business, and the experience of another year, under these strange conditions, will go far to teach us how soon what is now relief may assume the character of exhaustion. As many men are not employed in the army, navy and militia, all taken together, as are now leaving England every six months.

"A remarkable feature of the event is the diversion of the emigrating stream from the westward to the southward. The population of the American Union is likely to suffer in proportion as what may be some day a New Union is likely to gain. As yet, the attractions, principally, no doubt, through family ties, of the United States still preponderate, and they received 62,579 emigrants out of the 109,236. These, however, were mainly from the port of Liverpool, and the exportations from this quarter consist chiefly of Irish. When we turn to London, which sent forth 21,788, it appears that Australia was the destination of no fewer than 14,956 of the number, and we may reckon, perhaps, on at least a corresponding proportion of the 3125 who sailed from Plymouth. The effect of the diversion will tell also upon ourselves in the difference of the classes which will be allured by the difference of attraction. The rush to Australia is not constituted by the impulses of famine, wretchedness, or despair. It arises from a deliberate preference of one field to another, and we should probably not be wrong in concluding that at least one-half of the 15,000 persons who last quarter left London for the gold-fields had already a position more or less settled of their own. Many large establishments are now, in fact, like regiments after a battle, with young hands unexpectedly promoted to the duties of seniors, and vacancies in abundance still. No man can pretend to conjecture where this will end. At every turn, and in every departure of life, we shall encounter the results of a revolution which is almost converting an old country into a young one, which tends to depress capital and to elevate labour, which will put prizes at a discount and candidates at a premium, which will abolish the burden of pauperism, extinguish the springs of Socialism, and open fair avenues of advancement to all the middle classes of society. Even if the stream should continue running but for two years longer, it will probably deprive Great Britain of at least a million grown up men, and will create a chasm in the population which ten years of subsequent progress would not fill."

Fanaticisms are the sudden blazing-up of loose-textured minds.

They who have true light in themselves seldom become satellites.

From the Leisure Hour.

Herschel, Rosse, and the Telescope.

(Concluded from page 93.)

In the study of these celestial phenomena, we might speak of their apparent brightness or magnitude, their distances, their relation and harmony, the laws by which they are governed, their ultimate purposes, their probable duration or possible dissolution; but we deem it preferable to give a summary of those facts and results which the telescope has disclosed to us. Those mighty intervals which separate the celestial bodies were supposed to be filled with nebulous matter in a state of gradual condensation, and ever tending towards some central point; but a riper science has proved that these nebulæ are open beds of stars, lying farther down in space; that the planets are all connected with great central orbs; that each fixed star is the centre of a system; that suns revolve around suns in definite orbits, and in some of their revolutions fill up a million of our years, or even more; that these bodies are found in larger or smaller groups, from the double stars up to thousands and thousands beautifully adjusted and harmonized; that these clusters go to make up the firmaments in all their ascending magnitude and glory; that these firmaments, and systems, and suns, are separated the one from the other by intervals of space unmeasured and incalculable; that the nearest fixed star, Sirius, is more than two hundred thousand times further removed from us than the sun, that is, nineteen billions, two hundred thousand millions of miles; that there are clusters eighteen thousand times more distant than this; that the light from these bodies, travelling at the rate of a hundred and ninety-two thousand miles every second, would take a million of years to reach our earth; that these bodies are of different magnitudes, according to their apparent brightness; that some of them are equal in size to many hundreds of our globe; that they divide themselves into two classes—the fixed stars, among which no change of situation can be detected, and those which are erratic or wandering, such as the sun, moon, and planets, as well as that singular class of bodies termed comets; that these stars are scattered by myriads over the heavens; that there are infinitely distant crowds of stars, collected in such masses that their light flows together into a whitish cloud, and no longer permits us by the aid of the most powerful instrument to isolate one star from another; that there are heavens, and heavens of heavens encircling the one the other, till we are lost in the vastness and glory of the scene; that these heavens with all their uncounted millions of ever-burning suns and attendant planets are moving round one great common centre; and that the whole scheme of worlds is maintained by the one universal and ever-active law of attraction, in its sublime order and unbroken harmony. What a scene this, for contemplation and for study! How we are lifted up from the darkness and the din of this lower world, into the ever-deepening light and calm of those higher and truly serene regions! What apocalyptic visions have we of the ever-widening and ever-unfolding glory of the great Creator! What revelations do we receive of his eternal power and unconfined beneficence! What an ascent do we make, and how near do we get to that inner temple in which his Godhead shines out with burning and insufferable brightness! How unspeakably important appears his favour! How awful to contemplate his displeasure!

The telescope, which wrought such wonders in the hands and under the guiding genius of Herschel, has, by the efforts of Lord Rosse, heightened and embellished the discoveries of the great philosopher. When, in 1839, his lordship constructed a reflector, with a speculum three feet in diameter, and of twenty-seven feet focal distance, it was considered one of the most accurate and powerful instruments that had ever been made. And when he spoke of the possibility of producing a speculum six feet in diameter, it was deemed something chimerical; but nothing daunted by the magnitude and difficulty of the undertaking, he put it to the test. The speculum of his great telescope is *above* six feet in diameter, five inches and a half thick at the edges, and five inches at the centre, and weighs above three tons; while the whole apparatus and expense of erection cost no less a sum than £12,000. Now, as the power of a telescope to penetrate into space depends on the quantity of light which it can receive, the light reflected from this speculum is more than double that from Herschel's largest and most powerful reflector. This has a reflecting surface of five thousand and seventy-one square inches, while that of Herschel's forty-feet instrument had only eighteen hundred and eleven square inches on its surface. By his lordship's reflector we are being carried into the deepest profounds of space, and still find ourselves but on the margin of that universe which stretches away into the immense and the infinite. "It is when one goes into regions so new and remote that the character of the universe in its majesty and infinite variety appears in its most striking attributes. In search of magnificence, it is true, we need not wander far—witness the fields which encircle our homes—the blade of the modest grass which adorns them; but those heavens are fresh, and familiarity has not left its footprint on their untrodden floor. In the silence of midnight, that noble curtain stretched out above us, and the idea, present and impressive, of its great orbs obediently pursuing their stupendous paths, there is a solemnity which sometimes falls upon the spirit, not unlike the feeling of the Prophet when he heard that still small voice and knew it to be the token of the presence of God!"

It is a question of intense interest to some astronomers—is this great system of suns and firmaments formed for perpetuity? Are the foundations of this mighty and gorgeous temple laid forever? In the eloquent words of Professor Nicholl:—"Although no mark of age has yet been recognized in the planetary paths, as sure as that filmy comet is drawing in its orbit, must they too approach the sun, and at the destined term of separate existence, be resumed into his mass. . . . . Absolute permanence is visible nowhere around us; and the fact of change merely intimates that in the exhaustless womb of the future, unevolved wonders are in store. The phenomenon referred to, would simply point to the close of one mighty cycle in the history of the solar orb—the passing away of arrangements which have fulfilled their objects, that they might be transformed into new. Thus is the periodic death of a plant, perhaps, essential to its prolonged life; and when the individual dies and disappears, fresh and vigorous forms spring from the elements which composed it. Mark the chrysalis! It is the grave of the worm, but the cradle of the sun-born insect. The broken bowl shall yet be healed and beautified by the potter, and a voice of joyful note shall awaken one day even the silence of the urn!"

For "The Friend."

JOHN KITTO,

OR THE MAN WHO LOST ONE OF HIS SENSES.

(Concluded from page 92.)

John Kitto thus speaks of the effect of darkness upon him. "Most people like to sit in the twilight, and are seldom in a hurry to ring for candles. But this is far from being the case with the deaf, if I may form a judgment from my own experience. I dislike not twilight, or even darkness, so that it be not 'pitch dark,' when in the open air; but in-doors there cannot be a sorer grievance to me. So soon as it becomes too dark to read, I am impatient and restless until the lights are introduced. The reason is plain; the eye ceases to be a means of any enjoyment or information. No book can be read, no communication can be carried on. As the darkness deepens, any conversation in which I may have been engaged, comes to a dead pause; and, on my side, not a word is uttered until light is obtained. This is because, that unless the face of the person addressed is visible to me, I cannot know that anything said to him has been heard or understood, nor perceive any gesture of assent or dissent; and on the other hand, no communication can be made to me when I become unable to distinguish the play of the fingers in the use of the finger alphabet. This is a deplorable situation; in which the eagerness to continue the remarks, or to see what the interlocutor has to say, gives a more painful consciousness of the privation under which one labours, than can any other circumstance of ordinary occurrence in the life he leads. If several persons are in company, the idea that they are all sitting in silence, waiting for the lights, is distressingly present to the mind; for as the movements of the lips are not perceived, it requires an effort of recollection to be aware, that others can speak to one another freely in the darkness by which you are silenced."

In some general remarks on the peculiarities of his condition, John Kitto says: "There will be no difficulty in conceiving that one in my circumstances must needs sometimes experience an intense craving to hear again the human voice." After referring to the desire as particularly felt "in regard to the voices of the domestic circle, and the intercourse of

friends," he adds, "I cannot pretend to any permanent regret in connection with the absence of vocal or other sounds. There are, indeed, times when I felicitate myself on the quiet which I am able to enjoy in my study, in the midst of all the noises which, as I am told, the voices of my children and knockings at the door produce. This is, however, but an incidental benefit; even as a man is secure from a surfeit, who never dines; and is therefore of little weight in an estimate of the general condition. And now I have touched on this point, I will not hesitate to denounce with indignation the cold and miserable comfort of those, who seem to think it a kind of compensation for the loss or absence of a sense, that one is no longer exposed to some matters of annoyance, which the wide range of the organ must now and then embrace. What is this but to comfort a man with a wooden leg by the assurance that corns will no more afflict his toes; that his feet can be no more cold; and that he saves much shoe leather? It is surely spare comfort to the deaf man, that the same calamity which shuts out to him the world of unuttered thoughts, and from the sweet concords of the universe, also excludes an occasional noise or discordance; and to the blind that the same lost sense which might enable him to look

'Abroad through nature, to the range
Of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,'

might also light upon the annoyance of a dunghill or of a dead carcase."

In relation to the depressing effect of deafness upon his mind, he says of his own experience, "In early boyhood, the enjoyments which hearing afforded were necessarily too limited and too indistinctly appreciated, to occasion much, if any, regret at the loss I had sustained. But afterwards, when I became more truly aware of my real position, coupled as deafness was with other down-casting influences, my mind gradually became

'Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;'

and habitually rested in most sombre views of life, and of my own position and prospects in it. When, however, I was enabled to realize the pleasant consciousness that my solitary studies had not been altogether in vain, and that I might come as an invited guest, and not a beggar, to the feast of life, my views and feelings underwent a rapid change, and my average temper has become by far more cheerful than melancholy, and much more sanguine than despondent. It remains, however, that, from my course having lain so much alone and apart, I am less than most men able to endure the frets and annoyances from the outer world to which life is incident, and from which my own career has been by no means exempt. Under the nervous sensitiveness which is thus produced, many things oppress, grieve, and overpower me, which probably a man moving about among the activities of life, would heed but little.

"The regrets arising *directly* from the sense of privation are by no means so common as might be supposed, and are seldom experienced with any intensity, save in the presence of some strongly exciting cause. Some twenty years ago, just before I went abroad, I took a strange pleasure in attending the anniversary meetings then held in Freemasons' Hall. My sources of enjoyment in this were various. It gave me an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the persons, and witnessing the manner of many who were at that time eminent for their eloquence in speech and writing." "I felt much interest in comparing the persons and manners of such men, with the idea which I had previously formed of them from their writings or character. Apart from this, the most animated speakers pleased me most; but I found that after I had seen enough of one speaker to be in possession of his manner, I soon tired of him, however animated, and longed for him to sit down and another to rise. As my interest was divided between watching the speaker and observing the effect which he produced in the auditors, I had seldom much craving to be able to hear the whole of a speech. But when the audience broke into 'loud cheers,' or when the speaker came to his most vehement points of action, I became keenly alive to my privation, and was most anxious to know the great words which had been so impressively delivered, or by which such effects had been produced." "A friend was generally at hand to gratify my curiosity in this respect; and after having frequently marvelled at the very small causes of the great effects by which my curiosity had been excited, I would resume with the greater equanimity my silent observations upon the scene before me."

Kitto's interest in such scenes abated as soon as he became acquainted with the manner of speaking of the different persons who figured there. After his travels and return to England, he on one occasion went to Exeter Hall to attend a public meeting. It was held in reference to the Niger Exhibition, and Prince Albert presided over it. Many members of Parliament, and others noted for their activity in promoting objects of a charitable and philanthropic character, were present. He was, he says, "exceedingly desirous to hear the words of men of such great eminence in the world, as many of those who then spoke, and to ascertain the precise causes of the great interest with which some of them were heard by the vast audience, and of the applauses which were showered lavishingly upon them. This, therefore, was one of those occasions in which a privation such as that under which I suffer, is the most strongly felt; yet the animation of the scene, and the zest with which the sources of enjoyment which remained open, were entered into, prevented that regret from becoming too acute. I was, besides, acquainted with the usual style and manner of most of the speakers from the political and religious papers; and it was not difficult for my imagination to ascribe to them words correspondent to the feeling which their action manifested. Moreover, I knew that I should the next morning see in print all the speeches which had been uttered, and expected that I should be able to recognize in them the points by which enthusiasm was so strongly excited. On this I reckoned with too much confidence; for in reading the speeches, I was far from being always able to find points of statement or eloquence, which appeared to me adequate to the applause which had been excited; and many of the addresses were by no means so rich or so eloquent as the extent of that applause had led me to expect." "However, the comparison of my own coolness in reading the very speeches, which had been *delivered* with earnestness, and *heard* with enthusiasm, supplied a measure for, and made me painfully aware of, the extent of my privation. It enabled me to realize an idea of the power possessed by the human voice, of rendering the communications of man to man more engaging and persuasive, and of investing the intercourse of life and intellect with a grace and energy, in comparison with which the dry, hard forms of words, as exhibited in print and writing, are poor indeed."

Many more striking passages might be selected from the "Lost Senses," but those given may be sufficient to show the character of the man, and of the book. We doubt not but the development of the feelings and the practical difficulties and trials of one suffering under the privation of hearing, has been interesting to all readers, and has had a tendency to awaken feelings of gratitude in the breasts of many for the blessings they enjoy, in having the full use of all the senses. We propose to offer hereafter a few pieces of his poetry.

For "The Friend."

SAMUEL HEATON.

(Concluded from page 94.)

Being now measurably restored to health, it seemed proper for Samuel once more to engage in worldly avocations. His aunt soon wrote to his parents to know whether he was looking towards returning to her employ. She did not urge it, indeed her letter seemed rather to discourage his returning. He says that a short time before her letter was received, he had been desirous of knowing if it was the Lord's will that he should return to her; and the language run through his mind,—'Go if she sends for thee.' He felt willing to obey, but as her first letter did not contain such encouragement to come as he could construe into sending for him, he looked around to find another situation. He says, "In a short time there was one offered, which appeared to have many worldly advantages, and which I plainly saw was NOT my place to accept. This brought a great weight of exercise on my mind, as none of my friends seemed to think my reason sufficient to make me refuse such a situation. I was entreated, but to no purpose: I still refused; for the Lord had shown me that I should not go. I remember the language ran very encouragingly through my mind: 'He that wrought the wonders in Egypt, and brought the children of Israel through the wilderness, and fed them—is He not able to feed thee?' This strengthened me so much, that I thought I would never consent."

Soon after this the persons who had made the offer which he was not easy to accept, needed from an unforseen occurrence tempo-

rary assistance, and Samuel was applied to, to yield it. Willing to oblige—and not sufficiently living under that which had withheld him from going—he went. The affair for which his assistance was required, was soon settled, and then he was importuned to remain. He had ventured there against his sense of right, and he was now left spiritually weak, and unable to resist the influences exerted to keep him out of his proper place. In writing of this he says, "I was easily prevailed on to remain. I hope this may be a caution to others to beware of the first step to evil or disobedience. Had not the eye of the Lord been towards me for good, and had he not extended his hand to me in great mercy, I doubt not but this one false step would have proved my ruin forever. I had not now the presence of the Lord with me as at former times, though I still endeavoured to hold to plainness of speech and apparel, and that innocence of conversation which I had always been used to; but, oh! I had miserably to experience that, when we act in disobedience to the Lord's will, and his presence is departed from us; that vain are all our endeavours to do good in our own way. I attended meetings regularly, but found not that comfort I had formerly experienced. When I would endeavour to do good, evil would be present with me; for oh! the adversary is stronger than we are, and therefore seldom failed of overcoming me. Such was his subtilty, that he drew me off so imperceptibly from the path of Truth, that my feet had wandered far before I suspected I had changed my place." "Had I kept close to what I at first plainly saw to be my duty, I should have been preserved from falling into this snare."

After a time Samuel was again favoured with a powerful visitation from the Lord through one of his ministers. He was attending a Quarterly Meeting, and the ministering Friend seemed led so plainly to set forth his state, that the poor wanderer was brought to feel how evil had been his departure from the Truth through disobeying the word of the Lord. He was now brought into a condition of great mental agony. The heavens seemed to him as brass, and for a time no way of escape appeared. At last he was shown that through obedience to the commandment of the Lord, the path of peace and safety would be again opened before him. He bowed in submission, and as the first step, left his situation and returned to his father's house.

Soon after his return home, his mouth was opened in the ministry. He had learned experience by the things he had suffered, and in meekness and dedication of heart he was earnestly concerned to fulfil his heavenly Father's will. His Friends in a testimony which they gave forth concerning him, say that his public communications in meetings, were "much to the comfort and satisfaction of many Friends." But his day's work was nearly accomplished. Having been brought out of his dangerous condition, through obedience to the Lord's requirings, and having given proof of dedication of heart as a follower of the Lord Jesus, in exercising the gift committed to him in the ministry of the Gospel, he was prepared for an admittance into the kingdom of everlasting peace. Prepared through that *one great offering*, whereby the Lord hath forever perfected them that are sanctified, and through submission to the purifying baptisms of the Holy Ghost and of fire.

A hemorrhage of the lungs rapidly reduced his strength, and warned him that his stay on earth would be brief. A few days previous to his decease, he told one who was with him, that all seemed peaceful within, and that he was quite resigned to his heavenly Father's will; feeling that, whatever way his sickness might terminate, it would be well. Thus feeling, he awaited the close in quietude and hope. On the 19th day of the Sixth month, 1834, it pleased the Lord in love and wisdom to take him to himself. He was at the time of his death not quite 20 years old.

For "The Friend."

FEAR.

"And I say unto you, my friends, Be not afraid of them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear: Fear him which after he hath killed, hath power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear him." (Luke xii. 4, 5.) From this passage it seems infinitely important that we dwell in a continual fear of offending One who is all-powerful; remembering that if we walk in the path prescribed by Divine direction, it will be cleared for the feet, strength given to surmount every obstacle, and preservation realized amid the most trying difficulties and afflicting occurrences. When a fear of going counter to what we have seen to be right, is foremost in the consideration, there is less danger of an illicit and bewildering compliance with the will of man, or of bowing to an image that he may have set up. It is not the spirit of violence which frequently actuates the natural man, or the influence which he is capable of wielding towards a deprivation of comfort or outward advantage, that possesses the only dread to that mind not sufficiently fortified by the power of Divine Grace. A fear of unpopularity frequently bears sufficient sway to induce a halting in that undeviating and direct course which vital Christianity positively enjoins. A fear that others will consider us deluded, despise, set us at naught, or esteem us less as men; and that our notoriety in society or in the world will be eclipsed, if there is an adherence to a despised few, may so prevail, as to work a secret and almost imperceptible bias on the feelings and judgment, and more and more have a tendency to turn the feet from the straight and narrow way of holiness, which in times past, we have clearly seen can only lead to life.

The measure of grace or seed of life in the heart, though small in its appearance in comparison with many counteracting things, is the all-important principle of salvation, clearly teaching us, as we attend to its monitions, what to do, and what to leave undone; what things are profitable and right for us to embrace, and what are to be entirely abandoned and shunned, in consequence of their dangerous and hurtful tendencies. And as we follow the teachings of this blessed seed, our religion is not outward and speculative, but inward and real; there is a change of heart experienced as there is a dwelling under the holy influence of the converting Spirit of Christ, operating immediately upon the inner man, comparable to the little leaven which a woman hid in three measures of meal, till all was leavened. Again, the kingdom of heaven is compared by our blessed Lord, to a grain of mustard seed, "which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh a tree, so that the birds of the air lodge in the branches thereof." (Matt. xiii. 32.) A fear of retarding or suppressing the growth of this precious seed, should ever be present with us, and more intimately concern us than anything else. This seed though so small in its first appearance, and in the early stage of its growth, is compared to the kingdom of heaven, and which when grown, is said so much to exceed the other herbs—all other things that can compare or compete with it—as to become a tree. As this seed is attended to, it grows with our growth, and increases with our strength, and there is a branching forth in the kingdom of righteousness and peace, so that things of a high and heavenly character lodge in the branches: amongst these are constancy, patience, straightforwardness, a continual fear of the Lord above all the powers of the earth, faithfulness to his requirings, humility, tenderness and love, at the same time, that this pure seed becomes as a sharp instrument, against all that rises up to the injury or suppression of this heavenly kingdom either in ourselves or others.

And as a fear has especially obtained in our own minds, lest we suppress the growth of the precious seed of the kingdom in ourselves, great caution will prevail not to injure the growth of it in others. The truth of the testimony that "the fear of man, is a snare," perhaps is seldom more clearly exemplified, than when it is permitted so to operate upon the mind, as to induce us to reject individuals, that we have known to be the Lord's messengers, and their testimony, in consequence of a natural repugnance to being numbered with persons, who are despised by the world. A state of mind afraid to acknowledge those who possess the Truth, is peculiarly dangerous, and one calculated to lower persons who are governed by it, in religious experience, and from that Christian humility which gives ability to prefer others to ourselves, and to become in feeling, as the least of the flock. The awful consequences of not receiving the true disciples of the Lord, were shown by the dear Redeemer himself, when He commanded them to go in simplicity to preach the Gospel, and to shake the dust from their feet as a testimony against that house or city which would not receive them, testifying, that it should "be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment, than for that city." It is much to be feared, that even in this day, many are not enough concerned relative to the great loss they will assuredly sustain by despising and neglecting those who are labouring

under peculiar trials for the sake of the law and the testimony, and whose sufferings are much increased by the lukewarmness and indifference of their fellow professors, not enough taking to heart this solemn declaration of the Great Master concerning his devoted servants, "He that receiveth them, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me." (Matt. x. 40.)

State of New York.

Shall we not be able to bear our sufferings patiently, when we consider from whence they come, and whither they are conducting us? They come from God. What can come from our Father in heaven which may not be advantageous? Their design is to conduct us to heaven. Can we regard that as an evil which tends to obtain for us so great a good?

Selected.

THE SOLITARY WORSHIPPER.

A single member of the Society of Friends in Boston, is said to have gone to their place of worship for some years after all his fellow-worshippers were dead.

Alone and silent there he sat,
Within the house of prayer;
Where once with him his brethren met,
In silent worship there.

They all had gone; the young and old
Were gathered to the dead;
He saw no more their friendly looks,
He heard no more their tread.

Yet still he loved, as came the day,
When they were wont to meet,
To tread the old familiar way,
And take his 'customed seat.

Plain was the place, an humble hall,
In which he sat alone;
The show of forms, the pride of art,
To him were all unknown.

No organ pealed its solemn notes,
No choir the stillness broke,
No preacher read the sacred page,
Or to his hearer spoke;

He needed not these outward things
To wake the reverent mind,
For other ends than such as this,
They seemed to him designed.

In silence, gathered to himself,
The Spirit he implored,
And without speech, or outward sign,
The Father he adored.

And to his mind was opened then
The meaning of the word,
"Ask and receive," "seek ye and find,"
The Spirit of the Lord.

That Spirit strengthened and consoled,
And gave him inward sight;
And on his lonely, darkened path
It threw a heavenly light.

No more alone! For he had come
To Zion's holy hill,
The city of the Living God,
That saints and angels fill.

The elders there, with silver locks,
The sisters' modest grace,
The young in all their innocence,
With glory filled the place;

* * * * *

Their looks of peace, and love unchanged
Assured his trembling soul;
And bade him banish every fear,
And every doubt control.

With them again as when on earth
He held communion sweet;
And, by their sympathy was made
For heaven's own worship meet.

J. V.

"When winds of applause blow fresh and strong, then steer with a steady hand."

From the Plough, the Loom and the Anvil.

HONEY BEES.

The *Albany Cultivator* has an interesting article on honey bees, from the pen of a distinguished professor, from which we quote the following paragraph: "Many—nearly everybody—suppose that the bee culls honey from the nectar of the flowers, and simply carries it to its cell in the hive. This is not correct. The nectar it collects from the flower is a portion of its food or drink; the honey it deposits in its cell is a secretion from its mellific or honey-secreting glands, (analogous to the milk-secreting gland of the cow and other animals.) If they were the mere collectors and transporters of honey from the flowers to the honey-comb, then we would have the comb frequently filled with molasses whenever the bees have fed at the molasses hogshead. The honey bag in the bee performs the same functions as the cow's bag or udder, merely receiving the honey from the secreting glands, and retaining it until a proper opportunity presents for its being deposited in its appropriate storehouse, the honey-comb. Another error is, that the bee collects pollen from the flowers accidentally, while it is in search of honey. Quite the contrary is the fact. The bee, while in search of nectar, or honey, as it is improperly called, does not collect pollen. It goes in search of pollen specially, and also for nectar. When the pollen of the flower is ripe, and fit for the use of the bee, there is no nectar; when there is nectar, there is no pollen fit for its use in the flower. It is generally supposed, also, that the bee collects the wax from which it constructs its comb, from some vegetable substance. This is also an error. The wax is a *secretion* from its body, as the honey is; and it makes its appearance in small scales or flakes, or under the rings of the belly, and is taken thence by other bees, rendered plastic by mixture with the saliva of the bees' mouths, and laid on the walls of the cell with the tongue, very much in the way a plasterer uses his trowel."

Cleopatra's Obelisk.—The obelisk, near Alexandria, called Cleopatra's Needle, is to be removed from Egypt to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, at the expense of that company, the English Government having presented it to them on condition that the nation resume possession of it in the event of the Crystal Palace ceasing to be used for the purposes intended, without any charge; or the government may take possession of the obelisk at any time, on repaying the company the cost of transit. The Pacha of Egypt is to give every facility for the removal of this unique monolith.—*Eng. Paper.*

In what manner did the first disciples of Jesus endure the cruel pains inflicted upon them? How did they receive martyrdom? Did anything escape from them, in the midst of their torments, that was unbecoming their faith? Ought we to manifest less constancy because we have less to suffer?

THE FRIEND.

TWELFTH MONTH 11, 1852.

It will probably be recollected by our readers, that in 1851 the Meeting for Sufferings in Philadelphia, published an Exposition of the African Slave Trade, as carried on in the years from 1840 to 1850 inclusive; more particularly for the purpose of exposing the large participation of American citizens therein, as well as the enormity of the crime and suffering continuing to accompany it. In that publication it is conclusively shown, from official reports, not only of the British commissioners stationed in different parts of the world, for the purpose of obtaining correct information respecting the Trade, and to use whatever power they may possess for its suppression, but also from our own Minister at Rio de Janeiro, and the officers of the United States squadron cruizing on the coast of Africa, that the slave trade is mainly dependent upon citizens of the United States, engaged as shippers, ship builders, and ship owners, for its existence. Although this is well known at Washington, and the information of it, together with the data by which it is shown, has been communicated to Congress by the President, in three several messages, yet no action has been taken in the case, and the flag of our country continues to be disgraced by covering this nefarious traffic. The apathy of our Government on so important and deeply interesting a subject, conclusively demonstrates the strong pro-slavery feeling that prevails among all the leading politicians of the country, and leaves but little ground to hope that any effective step will be taken to break up the course of those lawless and abandoned men, who under the protection of the stars and stripes of the United States, are traversing the ocean with their helpless and suffering cargoes of human beings. In 1846, the Parliament of Great Britain by opening the markets of that country to foreign sugars, gave a great impulse to the slave trade, as was shown by the sudden influx of Africans into Brazil, amounting in that year to 60,000. Up to 1850, nearly that number of hapless victims was annually torn from their native country, and landed either in Brazil or in Cuba, but in 1850, through the unwearied exertions of the British Government, the authorities in Brazil were induced to put in force the laws long since passed there, against the trade, and the number of

slaves decreased to about 23,000. But as this atrocious traffic declines in Brazil, it appears to be increasing in Cuba, and it is greatly to be feared that not a few of our own people who have become planters in that island, are greatly instrumental in the smuggling of kidnapped Africans on to their plantations. The London Times, in an article upon the African Slave Trade, after speaking of its increase from 1846 to 1850, and its decline in that year, says:—

"The decrease noticed in 1850, while the sugar trade retained all its freedom, was owing to the repressive measures adopted by the Brazilian Government, which resolved to extinguish the nefarious trade, and the seriousness of the intentions of the government was exemplified during the succeeding year, 1851, when the importation, according to the report, was but 3287, less than one-fifth of the smallest previous importation. While the trade has been growing less in Brazil, as these figures show, Cuba has extended the traffic. The amount of importation during the past ten years, is set down as follows:—3630, 8000, 10,000, 1300, 419, 1450, 1500, 8700, 3500, 5000. This statement is guarantied by reports received from Cuba during the past few months. Slaves are imported, it is assumed, without the knowledge or sanction of government, which is probable enough, although it is not very creditable to its police system, or satisfactory as regards the sincerity of the expressed wish to suppress not only importation, but the institution of slavery itself in the island."

Humiliating as it is to be obliged to believe, that in a country where so much boast of freedom and of the love of liberty is made, there are very many who are willing to continue the horrors of the African slave trade, for the sake of the gold they may reap from it, yet we cannot but admit that the fact is rendered highly probable, if it is not fully proved, by the great efforts making throughout the Atlantic States, to get possession of Cuba, by force or by fraud, in order that its rich soil may be made to yield a golden harvest under the sweat and toil of wretched slaves obtained at the least possible cost.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

By the steamship Europa, from Liverpool, at New York, on the evening of the 3rd inst., we have the following items of news.

ENGLAND.—Sir J. Parkington stated in the House of Commons, that the Caffre war was about to be brought to a termination.

The burial of the Duke of Wellington on the 18th ult., was conducted with great pomp.

The steamer La Plata, from the West Indies, was in Quarantine at Southampton, the captain and eight of the crew having died of a fever on the voyage.

The treaty of alliance entered into last Fifth month between Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands, has been made public.

FRANCE.—The French army is to be reduced on the first of the coming year, by the disbanding thirty thousand men.

Notwithstanding the opposition of the Rothschilds and other capitalists, the President is resolved to establish a new Bank.

The literary works of Napoleon the First are to be published in thirty-five volumes, folio.

TURKEY.—The finance of Turkey has been relieved from its embarrassments, by the reception of £300,000 sterling from the Pacha of Egypt.

ITALY.—A grand eruption of Mount Etna took place on the 20th of Eighth month. It was the most brilliant display witnessed for forty years.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian authorities seem inclined to prevent the press from publishing anything against Louis Napoleon.

AUSTRIA.—The ministerial journals indicate that Austria will recognize Napoleon as Emperor of France.

CHINA.—The insurrection in the north of China appears to be progressing. There were rumours in Hong Kong at the time of our last intelligence, of great slaughter having been committed by the rebels, who had spared neither women nor children.

UNITED STATES.—The late rains have caused a general overflow of the mountain streams in Pennsylvania and New York. The Schuylkill, the Susquehanna, the Lehigh, and the North rivers, have each been visited by a freshet. The Susquehanna has been in fine rafting order, and a considerable amount of lumber has been brought down. Much damage has been done by the recent floods in the southern States.

The amount of rain that fell in the Eleventh month, as indicated by the rain guage at the Pennsylvania Hospital, was 6.05 inches. The average temperature, 43.15 deg. At Paoli, Chester county, the amount of rain was 5.70 inches, and average temperature 41.22 degrees.

By advices to the 13th ult. from Lake Superior, we learn that winter had set in with great severity, the snow being at that time three feet deep. The mining had been prosperous, and the shipping on the lake was altogether inadequate to the business.

This year's cotton crop is estimated at about 3,000,000 bales. A few days since 1000 bushels of dried apples arrived at St. Louis, from the Missouri river. Kentucky sends annually to market 30,000 mules, worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. One town in Massachusetts raised 14,000 barrels of apples this year, which sold at an average of $2, making the snug little sum of $28,000 to a few persons who have learned that such a small business as raising apples, will produce a sure income. Captain Montgomery, of Rockbridge, Virginia, sowed a half bushel of Poland rye which yielded him thirty bushels.

The North Pacific fleet of American whalers contains, it is ascertained at this time, 286 ships.

Died, near Narketa, in De Kalb county, Mississippi, Hopiah Sketeena, (Little Leader,) a Choctaw chief, one hundred years old.

Congress.—President's Message.—Congress met on the 6th instant, and received the President's Message. The message intimates that the dispute with Great Britain on the Fishery Question, will be satisfactorily settled, the British Government being willing to place the question upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. The refusal of the Captain-General of Cuba to allow passengers and the mails in certain cases to land at Havana, has been made the subject of a *serious* remonstrance to Madrid, and the President doubts not that due respect will be paid to it. The conduct of the Captain-General towards the steamers carrying the United States mails, with this exception, is stated to have been marked with kindness and liberality. England and France having invited the United States government to become a party with them in a convention to disclaim all intention to possess Cuba, and to prevent others from seizing it, the President declined, on the ground of such a step being of doubtful constitutionality, and impolitic. He had however, directed "the ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no design against Cuba; but that on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time, as fraught with imminent peril." He hopes for an amicable settlement of the Tehuantepec and the Nicaragua difficulties. Venezuela has acknowledged the justice of the claims made on her by some American citizens, but the Congress of that Republic has not yet provided the means for paying them. The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres gives a prospect of a free navigation of the La Plata; and a treaty of commerce concluded with Uraguay "opens to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent, and unsurpassed in natural resources, from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded." The President acknowledges the sovereignty of Peru over the Lobos Islands, and praises the liberal conduct of that government. Of the Expedition to Japan, he says, the officer in command is to endeavour to obtain some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system pursued by that government for the past two centuries, and to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have been subjected, and to *insist* that they shall be treated with humanity. The cash receipts into the Treasury for the year ending with the Sixth month last, were, exclusive of Trust funds, $49,728,386 89; and the expenditures, $46,007,896.20. The balance on hand is $14,632,176.07. The expenditures embrace the interest on the public debt, part of the principal, and the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico.

The President urges his views in favour of discriminating protective duties, and draws the attention of Congress to the imperfections of the present tariff. He urges the condition of the Indians in Oregon and California, as calling for attention, for whilst the Indians in all other parts of our territory have the exclusive right to certain portions of land acknowledged by the Government, these have not. They are therefore, he says, "mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place at the pleasure of the whites." The amendments by the Senate to the treaties with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been assented to by the tribes, and a large body of land has thus been peaceably opened to the white settlers. Several of the chiefs of the Seminole Indians have agreed to the removal of the rest of that tribe from Florida, and it is confidently expected the emigration will take place at an early day. Of the Public Lands 13,115,175 acres have been sold or apportioned for internal improvements, &c. The work of classifying and aranging the census returns is nearly completed. The President recommends a periodical publication of a Digest of the Patents for useful inventions. He informs that measures have been taken towards making a survey of the China Sea and Behring's Strait, a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa east of Liberia, and an examination of the river La Plata. The reduction of Postage has caused a diminution of revenue from that source of $1,431,676; but the President does not recommend a return to the high rates of postage. The message closes with some judicious remarks against interfering with the rights of other nations.

FRIENDS' ASYLUM.

Committee on Admissions.—Samuel Bettle, Jr., No. 101 North Tenth street; Charles Ellis, No. 95 South Eighth street, and No. 56 Chestnut street; William Bettle, No. 244 North Sixth street, and No. 14 South Third street; John C. Allen, No. 179 South Fifth street, and No. 227 North Front street; Horatio C. Wood, No. 210 Race street, and No. 37 Chestnut street; William Thomas, No. 242 North Fifth street, and No. 49 South Wharves; Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arch street, and No. 32 South Second street; John M. Whitall, No. 161 Filbert street, and No. 138 Race street.

Visiting Managers for the Month.—Townsend Sharpless, No. 187 Arch street. William Hilles, Frankford. James Thorp, Frankford.

Physician and Superintendent.—Joshua H. Worthington, M. D.

Steward.—John Wistar.

Matron.—Margaret N. Wistar.

MARRIED, on Third-day, the 7th inst., at Friends' meeting-house, North Sixth street, THOMAS F. MIDDLETON, and MARY R., daughter of the late Benjamin Harper, all of Philadelphia.

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